THREE DAYS LATER FROM RUROPK.

LORD RAGLAN'S DISPATCH.

Lord Palmerston's Visit to Paris.

INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE.

The Cunard steamer Africa, from Liverpool, 9 o'clock morning of Saturday, the 18th November, arrived at her wharf about 5 o'clock last

The West India mail steamer Tamar had arrived at Southhampton, from San Juan, (Nicarsgus.) &c., Oct. 25, with \$510,000 specie, of which \$163,000 was from California. On July 31, a fleet of eight English and French ships-ofwar, was spoken in lat. 300 30 north, log. 150 51' west. English sloop Amphitrite, and French corvette Artemise, sailed from Monterey Sept. 15. English steamers Rattlesnake and Trincomalee were at San Francisco, Sept. 16-being last advices.

There is nothing that deserves the name of later news from the seat of war. A pause seems to have ensued in the field-fighting before Sevastopol. Dis-patches, both Russian and British, say "the siege progresses with regularity." Both parties are in want of reenforcements—the besiegers much more than the besieved. The Russians, however, begin to be short of ammunition. The rapid reduction, by battle and disease, of the allied force-now reduced to 50,000-had caused great alarm in England and France, and strenuous efforts were being made to send instant re-nforcements.

Winter was setting in severely, and the floats had suffered some disasters by cales at sea.

Ningara to carry troops to the war, there will be no mail from Liverpool-to Halifax on Saturday, the 25th November. The next mail will, therefore, leave Livpool by the Pacific on the 29th November.

Liverpool Cotton market although not quotably lower is very freely supplied. Breadstuffs have de clined; Wheat Flour, 6d.; Wheat, 3d.; and Indian Corn, 1/. Consols closed, for money, 911.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 17, 1854. When, after the long delays of Gallipoli and Varna, it was at last decided that the allies were to go to the Crimea, while Austria maneuvered into the Principalities, there were only two mea in England who in the strongest terms denounced the intended expedition. Kessuth, in Glasgow. said to his audience that if the English go to the Crimea, they will be beaten, as their force is insufficient, and their cavalry will be destroyed by the Cossacks, since the Austrian occupation of the Principalities will enable the Czar to concentrate his forces around Sevestopol. Urqubart, in still stronger terms, said: "Not one of the "soldiers who are going to the Crimea is ever "to return." Both those statements were received with the incredulous self-reliance of the English, who really believed that they were invincible. And, indeed, the opening of the campaign seemed to belie the predictions: the army was not attacked at the beach of Eupatoria, Prince Menchikoff was routed the Alma, and even the adventurous flank-march to Balaklava, which, if observed by the Russians, would have led to the certain destruction of the ollies, was unopposed by the Russian Generals. It was, even after the Eastern hoax of the capture of Sevastopol had exploded, still boldly asserted that the fortress of Sevastopol will soon have to yield; but the tidings became, little by little, gloomier, and now it cannot be longer denied that the allies are in a rather critical position. The reenforcements from France, which should have been sent a month ago, are now hurried to the East: still the doubt

has arisen whether they will arrive in time to avert great calamities. It is now admitted that even the official Angle French reports have been greatly exaggerated from the outset; that Prince Menchikoff had not more than 35,000 men under his command at the Alma, and was naturally routed by the 50,000 allies opposed to him; that the south side of Sevastopol is not the weak side of the fortress; that the Russians are superior to the allies in respect to the weight of their artillery, and to the supply of guns and ammunition: that the French works were destroyed on the 17th of October by the Russian batteries: that the successive sorties of the besieged army, though always repulsed, increased in boldness and suc cess, and that the steady drain, by continual sickness and renewed hostile attacks, threatens the army of the allies with annihilation. Yesterday, The Times found out that if the contest goes on' at its present rate, the forces now in she Crimes will be destroyed somewhere about New Year's day, and the allies shall have the doubtful satisfaction of knowing that the Russians have lost twice as many, but are at last masters of the field. Te-day, again, the organ of the Ministry admits that Sevastopol is not only a for-tress but a military camp, fortified in the strongest way, and, as far as operations have hitherto proceeded, it would be hard to say which party seemed to be the assailants and which the defenders. The enterprise, in short, is acknowledged not to be a siege, but a campaign. In fact, according to the latest news, the besiegers are in their turn besieged. The Russians having on the the 25th October become the masters of the hights of the Chernaya, threaten the Eulish line of communication between the the siege-works and Balaklava, which Is the basis of their operations; and though the great Russian attack of the 5th inst., which was eventually to dislodge the English from Balaklava, has no succeeded, still the allies were unable to, or did not even attempt to dislodge their enemies from the hights commanding, at least, one important portion of their communications. In order to prevent Prince Menchikoff from attacking them again, they are now fortifying themselves on their right wing, and the siege operations have natu rally mackened. On the 4th there was already practicable breach in the walls of Sevastope and an assault was anticipated; but the battle of

the arth side of Sevastoon is carried by the allies, the Russians might take the camp of the allies and their battering train, and attack them both from the Northern Citadel, and from the Asgin-French trenches. The Times does not dare to speak out such an apprehension. Still, it is not without importance that it admits the possibility of such an event. "Should we happily succeed to "taking Sevastepol the force of the Russians will "come, and they will have to besiege us," says the ministerial organ. Its only comfort and hope is unhappily not well-founded. It says: "On cupying possibly our own deserted comp, the Russians will have to draw all their supplies either from the remote parts of the Crimes, or from the interior of Russia through the Isthmus of Perekop. We shall see how long that state of things will endure. Now The Times admits that the supplies of the allies come chiede from Eupatoria and forgets that the cattle-raising population of the steppes of Northern Crimes in altogether mounted-that, therefore, there is no want of horses for forwarding the supplies to the Russians, and that such is the number of the Tartar horses in the steppes, that actually a great portion of the Russian reenforcements has been forwarded on carts to the seat of war, and had not to march more than one-half of their way from Dieppe to Sevastopol. " The English troops, "on the other side, are overworked "-we quote again the Ministerial organ - " none of the proper proportions are maintained. The besieging army is not in proper proportion to the besieged; the number of artillerymen is not in proper proportion to the guns; the men in camp are not in proper proportion to those in the trenches; the hours of rest are not in proper pro-'portion to the hours of work." And, while the condition of the alies becomes day by day more critical, the diplomatic entanglements are still more ominous. It can scarely be doubted that Austria, having accomplished the occupation of the Principalities, is in the best way to treat with Russia, without regard to the western powers, and in Prussia we see the Russian organs already alluding to the probability of a renewal of the "hely alliance," and of a league between Russia. Austria and Prussia. It is long ago that Dean Swift published his Gulliver, still his words remain appropriately applied to Austria. "It is a "very kingly, honorable practice, when one orince desires the assistance of another, to se "cure him against an invasion, (for instance, when the Sultan desired the assistance of Aus tria against the Russian invasion of the principalities,) that the assistant should seize on the deminions himself, and deprive the prince of "his provinces, whom he seems to relieve." And again, I read in one of the pamphlets published in 1793, on the position of Poland: " If the Courts of St. Petersburgh and Vicana "should be said to have become cool to each other in consequence of the affairs of Poland. "[read Turkey.] I would argue thus: the fact

"than little ones, and monstrous events ought pever to be left open to hazard; and as long as "Austria suffers Peland to be apportioned, erequestered, either by Russia or by Prussia, and marches fresh troops to support its acries in · Italy, there is nothing to be depended upon in "the reports of a coolness between itself and "Russin." Is it not as if those lines had been written the other day ? While the affairs of the East absorb the atten tion of the western nations of Europe, the King of Prussia reforms the system of public education. All the training schools are removed from the great cities and transferred to rival communities. The students are not to learn too much of "posi-"tire knowledge" - such are the identical words of the decree-but their religious feelings are to be developed. The instruction is not to be systematic, but desultory-teaching them as many facts as possible, but not principles. National sciences are not to be encouraged, and history taught in the form of biographies. In such a way the King hopes

may be false; it may be affected; it may be tem-

porary; it may relate to trifles; or the present

"negotiations may be fluctuating : but in any

" event, great facts ought to receive more gredit

to import the teachers rather from the Prussian Canrobert's telegraphic dispatch, the author battle of the 5th. Up to the 9th the siege went

it might be good to consider the new Prussian eve

tem of education in Charleston or Richmond, and

on without any remarkable features. A. P. C.

Au Austrian note in reply to Prassia's note of the oth October, arrived at Berlin on Nov. 13. As far

SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL-INCIDENTS.

NOVEMBER 3. - It was expected in the French came that an assault would be made on the 5th inst., and tacked the allied positions. Eight thousand French

Apparently the assault was provented by Menchi-

koff attacking the camp on the 5th. Novemben.—The firing was slack on both sides

ENGLISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

bewel to hand respecting the following dispatch from Lord Ragian, which was delayed by an interruption of the telegraph wires between Bucharest and Vienna, and was only received in London, midnight, of the 18th. "CAMP, Monday, Nov. 6, 1854.

"The enemy, with immence force, attacked yea-terday, in the dawn of morning, the right of the English position before Sevastopol, which was de-seded by the Second Division and the Brigade of

of the Ceburg dynasty to reign over the land of THE LATEST NEWS

desolation. Above all, what would be the ways

and means of the restorers to infase life into the

restored; to create resources for political and social existence? As all this would be done with

the participation or under the lead of England.

Poland would, of course, instantly adopt her

polsonous panaces of free trace, and there is no

doubt that the Polish nobility, constituting almost-

exclusively the nation now, as they did during

the nest will rush headlong into the English trap.

So do our sla cholders of the South, between

whom and the Polish nobles there exists more

than one point of resemblance. The Polish no-

bles-the so-caffed intelligens part of the nation-

are, however not jet aware that the principal, if

not the exclusive, cause of the downtall and rain

of ancient Polaud, was essentially the same sys-

tem as that new known as British free-trade,

prevailing there for centuries. The owners of

the land-the pobility-were well satisfied to

sell to foreign buyers their corn-the fruit of the

sweat of the pessantry-and to get in return all

the necessities and luxuries of a lazy life. Thus,

for centuries, so industry took root, and thus no

really intelligent, healthy, vigorous social class,

composed of mechanics, merchants and artisans

-the heart and brain of a nation-was nursed or

could flourish. Between the pobleman and the

sen the only mediator was, and still is, the Jew

broker. Poland fell because it contained no

marrow in the shape of an active, intelligent

population. The same conditions now exist,

having survived its downfall; and the same would

prevail in any reconstruction of Poland. These

are the reasons which compel us, however un-

willingly, to consider such a reconstruction as

We are struck, in reading the British journals,

especially the Ministerial Times, with the inade-

"the Peace Secrety, notwithstanding the increased

" demand for labor in all trades and occupations.

"we are recruiting at the rate of 1,000 men a

Just suppose, when "reveling in the halls of

What would we have thought of the na-

"the Montezumas," &c . &c., were the order of

the day here, our recruitments had been 1,000 a

tional spirit in a merely fillibuster point of view !

The recruitments, or offers to recruit, were

nearer 50,000 a month than any other number. We

opine that the "age of chivairy has gone, and

" that of sophists, economists and calculators has

"succeeded." in England, if only 1,000 men a

week can be raised to aid their brethren, bleed-

ing and dying in the far-off battle field, from hich

retreat would be deemed disgraceful and ruinous.

are fully prepared to sacrifice 500,000 men in the

war, -and taking The Times' calculation that two

of the enemy are killed to one of the allies, we

would have a loss to the latter of 250,000-so

what becomes of the slow quota above, as an

element of success-of that desperate energy

which must characterise a nation not able "to

"wage a little war!" But it may be said that

England will pay half of the expense of the new

50,000 French troops sent out. That will not

satisfy France. The entente cordiale will be shivered if it be found that France is obliged to spill

M. JULLIEN, according to the news from Eng-

land, is giving his brilliant monster concerts at

Drury lane Theater, London, six times a week.

In his programme of the season, he mentions par-

ticularly his visit to the United States, praises

The prespectus of The National Era will be

oppose its views with regard to British free trade,

we take the occasion arew to commend it to our

readers. On the Slavery question particularly it

is an able, vigilant, and thorough-going advocate

of the rights and duties of the free States, while

it furnishes to miscellaneous readers an unusual

variety of interesting matter. It was in The Era

The Herald of Tuesday makes the following state

"The present Council has expended one hundred and ninety-eight thousand dellars for one job of paving with the new Belgian pavement. The amount is equal to one-half that expended for Russ pavement in eight years. This appropriation was for the paving of Grand and Fulton sts."

The resolution for paving Grand and Fulton-sts.

was not passed by the present Council. It was an act of their proceedings in 1853, and the contract for

the paving was made before the present Council took

their seats, and 1,200 yards of pavement were put

down in 1853. The sum paid for paving Grand-st. to

this date is \$64,000-exceeding, only by four thou-

sand dellars, the sum paid on account of Russ pave-

ment during the last year. The result is, that unde

a resolution and contract made before the present

Council came into power, there has been expended

in 1854 (not \$198,000) but \$64,000 for 25,000 yards o

Belgian pavement, at d during the same year, \$60,000

report made to the Board of Councilmen that the

whole can be done with the Belgian pavement for

some three hundred and eighteen thousand dollars

less than would be required under the contract with

Bowery is carried into effect, the present Council will

be entitled to the credit of having saved to the City,

on this single job, the large sum of more than three

hundred thousand dollars. Their offense against the

jobbers and speculators, to whom The Herald al-

SCATTERING VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.—The official

canvass of Westchester County shows the following scattering votes for Governor: Biard H. Clark eight;

M. H. Clark, three; Ella Jay, Byron H. Clark, Myron

Clark, H. Seymour, Seymour, G. C. Bronson and Ben-

jamin Carpenter, each one—thirteen lest to Clark

The Brailford Inquirer, which lived and died one

der the editorship of O. A. Bown, a genuine son of the Green Mountains, and will henceforth sustain

the true Republican faith. We commend it to the

patronage of all escaust advecates of Temperance

of the bitterest Silver-Gray journals ever attempt on the uncengonial soil of Verment, has been revived

and only two to Saymour in a Seymour County. W.

guess the retiring Governor won't contest.

lades, "hath this extent-no more."

could n't advise him to do it.

Reid. If the resolution for paving the

for less than 10,000 vards of Russ pavement. In regard to paving the Bowery, it is shown in

that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was first published.

blood, while England is sparing it.

or more intellectual compositions.

The Emperor of Russia-and Russia herself-

"week."

beyond the reach of human probabilities.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Dispatch to Visch, I. Trisgne.
Washington, Woonesday, Nov. 29, 1854. The Message is to be long.

It is rumoured that an Army Officer would be sppointed Governor of Utch. Magraw & Reeside, mail contractors between In-

dependence and Salt Lake, have received intelligence. of the loss of eleven mules. They were taken by the Pawece Indians. Two drivers had been shot. This is Midtery Supervision day.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE-THE BLOCK-ADE OF RESSIAN PORTS.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1854. It is not yet definitely settled, nor will it be until Friday, whether the President's Message shall or shall not be sent to a few of the large cities in advance of its delivery to Congress. It is quite certain, however, that the Missage will be delivered to Congress at noon on Monday next.

THE REV. THEODORE PARKER ARRAIGNED ON A CHARGE OF INCITING A RIOT AC.

Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1854. In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Sprague presiding, the Rev. Theodore Parker was arrangued on a charge of inciting to riot, and of aiding the attempt to rescue the fugitive slave, Anthony Burns, from the hands of the United States authorities

Mr. Parker waived the reading of the indictment against him, and gave bail in the sum of \$1,500 to appear for trial at the March Term of the Court. cears. Samuel May, Francis Jackson and John R. Manly became his bondsmen.

Manly became his bondsmen.

A grand Know-Nothing Festival took place last evening in the hall over the Fitchburgh Railroad Dépôt—about 1,500 persons being present. The Hon. Marshall P. Wilder presided. Speeches were made by the Fresident, by Mr. Garener, the Governor elect; Simeon Brown, Lieutenant-Governor elect; the Hon. Thomas R. Whuney, Member of Congress elect from New-York, Mayor Smith, the Hon. N. P. Banks, Henry Wilson, Moses Knapp, Comins and Trafton, Members of Congress elect, and others. The hall was handsomely decorated, the tables bountifully spead, and the speeches, mostly congralulatory of the trumph of American principles in Massachusetts, were elequent and patriotic. The proceedings throughout were interesting, and the assembly highly enthusiastic.

We have had a heavy storn of rain and snow, and the weather is very cold. quate preparations for the war. That journal eave, in a quasi satisfied strain, "Notwithstanding

the weather is very cold.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD CONTRACTORS, &c. New Onleans, Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1834.
Governor Pease, of Texas, in a long letter to the State Treasurer, retuses to accept the stock offered by Messis. Walker & King, because it is not of the description required by law, nor transferred as required, nor good par stock. He, therefore, declares the congress of the con tract null and yord, and gives notice that proposals for a new one will be received.

Two men were frozen to death at Mobile, last week, while out gunning in a boat.

ONE DAY LATER FROM HAVANA.
CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1854.
The U. S. M. steamer Governor Dudley, from Havana the 25th inst., arrived at this port to day. The news brought by her is of no importance.

TRIAL OF FIRE-ENGINES. GENEVA, Wednesday Nov. 29, 1854.

A trial of fire-engines took place here vesterday, on a challenge from Neptune Company, No. 1, of Auburn, built by James Smith, of New-York, to Franklin Company, No. 4, of Geneva, built by L. Button & Ce., of Waterford. The engines were ablee in capacity, and were manned with §3 men each. In a trial through 500 feet of bone latter. were anke in capacity, and were manned with 83 men cach. In a trial through 500 feet of hose, lasting eight mitutes, the engines playing into a tank, the Smith machine beat the Button machine 250 gallons; and through the same length of hose, the Button machine threw a stream the extraordinary distance of 205 feet, horizontally, then, bursting the hose. The Smith machine, having become disabled, did not compete for distance.

THE STATE POULTRY SOCIETY. The exhibition of the State Poultry Society in this city was numerously attended to-day. The number of entries made was 321, embracing in the collection many different kinds of fowls. The collection is considered much better than that of last year.

LOSS OF TWO STEAMERS BY COLLISION.

Art here, and the music he has here gleaned-Chicago, Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1894.
The steamers Pacific and Grand Tower came in collision on the Mississippi River, near Memphis, and both sunk—proving a total loss. The passengers were all saved. The Pacific was bound down the river, and the Grand Tower up. "national melodies, and the works of American delassic composers"-which he promises to give the London public with all the splendor of his

unequaled orchestra. The Times says his present orchestra is finer than any preceding one. OFFICIAL NOTICE OF THE BLOCKADE OF THE RUSSIAN PORTS. The enthusissm of the opening night was so enormous as to prevent the hearing of all the quieter

From The Washington Union, Nov. 28.

DREARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1854. \
Official information has been received at this Department that the French and English Governments have determined, if the war with Russia shall continue, to close, by blockade, in the coming spring, and as early in that season as the ships to enforce it can easily their necessary anchorage, the several ports found in our advertising columns, and though we and as early in that season as the saveral ports can reach their necessary anchorage, the several ports of Russia in the Baltic and White Seas; and that erders, which will be put in execution with the least possible delay, have been given to the French and English admirals commanding in the Black Sea to entered the months of the Danube, and force the blockade of the mouths of the Danube, an of all the ports in the Black Ses and in the Sea o Azoff, remaining in the hands of Russia.

> VISIT OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR TO THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF NEW YORK.

> The Commissioners of Emigration and Governors of the Alms-House, taking advantage of the visit of Governor Seymour to New-York, invited him to in spect the several Institutions under their charge. The invitation was accepted, and yesterday morning, accompanied by his wife and Lady Mary Murray of England, together with Gens. Ward, Pratt and Hagadorn, and Col. Mumford, Governor Seymour, under the escort of Governors Draper, Duke, West and Conover, of the Alms-House, and Commis-sioners Crabtree, Kelly, Kennedy, Dunlap and Kerrigan, of the Commissioners of Emigration, Wards, Randall's, and Blackwell's Islands and inspected the several charitable and other Institutions thereon. At 10 A. M. the company started in carriages from the St. Nicholas Hotel, and proceeded to Bellevue Hospital, where a brief stay was made. From there the company went to the foot of One Hundred-and-Twenth-sixth-st., and crossed to Randall's Island. Mr. Ripley, as usual, had his little regiment of boys ready with flags and fifes to welcome the visitors. After passing the Governor and suite in re view, the children withdrew to the school-room, while the visitors leisurely walked through the several buildings on the Island, and inspected their arrange ments in detail.

At length the party arrived at the school-room, where the children entertained them with addresses,

songs, and other exercises. In reply to a speech from one of the little ones Gov. Seymour made a few observations to the effect that although the juvenile assemblage then before him was composed of children, poor and once destitute, yet every one of them would bear in mind that in acquiring sound knowledge, and fitting themselves for the performance of their duty hereafter as good citizens, they more than repaid those who now cared

for their temporal welfare. From Randall's the company went to Ward's Island, where, after a round of inspection, under the guidance of the Commissioners, they sat down to an

excellent luncheon, spread for their entertainment. In the course of the repast, Mr. James Kelly, on the part of his colleagues, expressed in due terms the gratification which the visit afforded to them, and posed the health of the Governor.

GOV. Seymour, in responding, said:
GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF ENIGRATION: It affords me unspeakable pleasure to receive
such assurances of respect from a body so honored
and so honorable as yourselves. I have always re-

arded the Emigrant Commission with that adarriver which a pur ly phila throps nativated airstics which a bould command. We might affect of the parallel. It is palled the in avaloused seem so country, nor an elime mappolize its influence—it is designed for see princeton of the outcast and the op-recast of every land. The poor and the ele of every people, and of every tongue, come here there shores to seek a shelter and a norm, and We were yearly importing meanly 500,000 of the stand daughters of Europe to till the still, thought inountains, fell forests, and make the vast wilders. crountains, left forests, and make the vast withcross of the West biossom and fractify with the biossims of civilization. The speaker then drew a parallel between the fruits of peace, as exhibited by these facts, and those of war, as exhibited in the exportation of the best blood of the two greatest nations in Europe, to satisfy the insatiable Moloch of War. In graceful terms the Governor the model of the two or the two of the two or the two or the two or the two of the two or the two or the two or the two of the two or th secompying him in his tour through the asylums the sick and the need. He concluded with the he that the Commission would ever prosper in its no

[Applause] The health of Ludy Murray was drank standing;

whereupon she arose, and acknowledged the compli-ment in the following terms:

I can only say, in return for the kindness you have manifested toward me, that if there is only half of that sisterly feeting existing toward us upon this side of the Atlantic which is felt for you upon the other, we shall soon be a very happy family. [Loud ap-ulance]

The Company, after visiting Blackwell's Island, and declining to partake of an elegant dinner which had been prepared there for them, returned to New-York. The Governors and some of their friends, however, staid and enjoyed an hour's social intercourover the viands. The whole affair passed off well, despite the drawback of the snow-storm

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the New-York Soiety for the relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men was held yesterday afternoon, at the Medical College in Crosby st , the President, Dr. Isaac Wood, in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Society then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, and also seven Managers for the term of three years,-to fill vacancice, with the following result:

Irene Wood, M. D., President: James Anderson, M. D., G. P. Gammann, M. D., H. D. Bulkley, M. D., Vice-Presidents; J. W. G. Clements, Secretary: Edw. L. Beadle, Treasurer: G. Carter, J. W. G. Clements, A. Du Bois, Joel Foster, Jared Liosly, J. G. Adams, Wm. Rockwell.

OPERATIC AMUSEMENTS EXTRAORDINARY .- The managers of the Opera-a Committee of the stockholders-issue the following circular, which we caraestly commend to the notice of amateurs:

estly commend to the notice of amateurs:

"Academy of Music—Fourthersth-st., Union-square.—The public are respectfully informed that the engagements with the present Opera Company will, most positively, close on Thursday, the 28th of December, or sooner, unless liberally sustained. In undertaking a series of twelve performances, with a company consisting of Madame Grisi, Signora Vietti, Signorias Donovani, Signori Mario, Badidi, Susin and Fabricaters, a combination of talent, and company consisting of Madame Grisi, Signora Vietti, Signoria Donovani, Signori Mario, Badiali, susim and Fabricatere, a combination of talent not surpassed by any Opera troupe in the world, the management have determined not to rely solely on the merits of these artistes, but, by a succession of novalities, to deserve the liberal support of the public. This series of twelve nights will commence on Friday, the 1st of December, with the opera of 'La Favorita,' cast to the entire strength of the company, with a miscence and munificence of costume never before attempted in this City. It will be followed by the opera of 'Semiramide,' with Madame Grisi, Signora Vietti, Signori Mario, Badiali and Susimi in the principal roles. The operas of 'Lucia di Lammermoor,' Don 'Pasquale,' and (if possible) the 'Hugenots will also be given. No one of the operas heretofore presented can be repeated more than once. A limited number of cents may be secured for each or any one night in every week at the usual price of \$2. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays will be the regular opera nights. The ticket-office of the Academy is open daily from 3 o'ciock A. M. to 5 o clock P. M., where seats for the season, or for each night's performance, may be secured in advance. Scats may also be secured at the usual offices."

Now, having thus (again and often) mentioned the

Now, having thus (again and often) mentioned the Italian arrangements of the American Academy of Music, we would beg leave to ask what are the provisions making for giving the public original Ame can worke, in accordance with the promises sucredly made in the charter of the Institution? The public needs light on this subject. What did the stockholders mean !

THE "MISSING GIRL"-EXCITEMENT AT ROCHESTER.

They are in a state of great excitement in Rochester about the mysterious disappearance of a young lady. The facts, in brief, are these:

On the evening of Tuesday, 14th inst., Miss Emun Moore, disappeared from the house of Mr. R. L. Whitney, No. 73 North-st., Rochester, and up to this tim no trace or information of her fate has been obtained. She was a person of regular habits and irreproachable character. Her occupation was that of a seamstress, in which espacity she appeared to have been receiv ing employment from the shop of Mr. Henderson, in

ing employment from the shop of Mr. Henderson, in
the Arcade. Miss M. has two brothers, resident in
Rochester, and a married sister, Mrs. R. L. Whitney,
with whom she resided. Her father, formerly of
Rochester, now lives at Briston, Illinois.
An advertisement was immediately inserted in the
papers, with a view of eliciting information as to her
fate. Foul play was suspected.

The absence of Miss Moore soon became known
throughout the circle of her personal acquaintances to the
public at large. Efforts were made by the authorities
and by private eitizens to unravel the mystery, but and by private eitherns to unravel the mystery, but without effect. The papers called attention to the subject, by noticing the attempts to find her, dead or kilve, and the rumors which arose from day to day. Messages, by mail and telegraph, were dispatched to places where it was deemed possible she might have some but all to no nurrouse.

one, but all to no purpose. On the evening of the 25th inst.—eleven days after the disappearance—a public meeting of the citizens

Mr. Whitney, brother in-law of Miss Moore, made a detailed statement of the facts. She left his house between 71 and 8 o clock on the evening of the 14th inst., saying she would return in half an hour. The sat up late awaiting her, but she did not come In the morning inquiry was made at the houses of neighbors and friends, wherever it was thought she might have gone. Her room indicated no intention of departing, but the contrary. With the exception of the ordinary clothes she wore, her wardrobe was

A vest which she had procured to make from Mr.

A vest which she had procured to make from Mr. Henderson at 5 o'clock that evening, was found in her room, with about an hour's work done on it. It was to be returned, finished, at 4 o'clock the following afterneon. She spoke of going to the store of Wilder, Gorton & Co., when she left Mr. Whitney's. In her hand she held a small parcel. And she had about \$30' in money on her person—leaving a similar amount in her room.

Mr. Whitney himself being unwell on the evening in question, went to bed about 9. Between 10 and 11, his wife heard a scream—a female's voice—and on going to the door, receding footsteps. Mr. Jas. Bradshaw, a near neighbor, also heard this scream. Mr. Gibbs, another neighbor, heard his name called three times, about the same hour. Mr. Whitney's daughter and a Miss Codding had been out in the evening to a neighbor's, and returned about 10 o'clock.

The two brothers of Miss M., George and William Moore, also made statements. George had been at William's house that evening, and on his return home passed Whitney's about 10 o'clock, giving, as he says, a fright to Mr. W.'s daughter and Miss Codding.

The meeting passed a resolution appointing a Com-

he says, a fright to Mr. W.s daughter and Miss Codding.

The meeting passed a resolution appointing a Committee to confer with the Mayor, and to request the offering of \$1,000 roward.

On Saturday evening a second public meeting was held in the city, at which ex-Mayor Stillwell presided, and a large committee was appointed to search. This committee was vigorously engaged on Sanday, without effect, and the examination still continues.

No intelligence has yet been received from the father of Miss Moore in Illinois, where it is certainly not impossible that she may have betaken herself, though there is no known circumstance giving probability to such a supposition. But, as the place ma

THE SICK ROASTED ALIVE. Time Easter of The E. V. Tribuse.
Site: Having intely arrived in this country from Ireland, and being a Temperance and Maine law man

ournal with a few remarks on the movement. It is now upward of twelve months since a few gen tlemen in Manchester, England, cought the ideagitating public sentiment in Great Britain and Ire increasing evil of Intemperance. At first |as all great movements have been the project was received with coldness and indifference by the moral sussionists, who strongly condemned a legislative act in destroying the curse of the world. Yet, notwithstanding the apathy manifested by the Temperance public, the few noble hearts who had so nobly broached the Maine law principle went on, and continued their unceasing la-bors, till at present the immediate cradication of the remslops is discussed almost in every dwelling, both of rich and poor, throughout England and Scotland.
I cannot say so favorable of the movement in Ireland.
The majority of the inbabitants being Romanists, and

withe snd Temperature the people.

A few months ago when the writer of this letter had been requested by the Executive Committee of the United Kingdom Alliance at Manchester to agitate Maine Law doctrines in his native city, (Belfast,) the whole clerry and the advocates of Total Abstinence denounced him as a fit subject for Bedfamt The Probibitors principle was not yet introduced into the hibitory principle was not yet introduced into the country, and it was a difficult task for a young man to insimuate the remotest objection against the licensed murderers. But relying on the justness of the Maine Law principle, and conscious of its utility if properly enforced, the subscriber sounded the citizens of Belenforced, the subscriber sounced the cluzens of Ber-fast through the public press—giving his reasons, and appealing to the Christian ministers for aid. After this letter was written some others followed, and the result was a preliminary meeting, composed of all classes of professions; this embryro Maine Law meeting investigated my documents which came from the Hon. Neal Dow, Professor Stowe, Bishop Burgess,

late special Congressional election in the Taird District, eccasioned by the death of Presley Ewing, Whig:

422 600

vote, having received 5,622 votes. John P. Hale had 22 votes for President that year in the District. Connection.-The manufactory sold in Utica on Saturday last was an establishment for the fabrica

our telegraphic head on Monday. The printing establishment of The Lockport Journul was very seriously damaged by fire on Monday

tion of woolen, and not cotton goods as stated under

CLOSE APPLICATION .- The Courier and Enquirer n noticing the target excursion on Saturday last of The Courier and Enquirer Guard, composed of employes in that establishment, illustrates the strict ap-

newspaper by the following incident:
"One incident connected with this pleasant excursion we cannot omit to mention. Accompanying the Guard te Harlem, standing by the marksmen, and watching each shot with an eager eye, and joyonsly, like a boy talking and langhing with the gayest at the social board, might have been seen a venerable man,

FROM AUSTRALIA.-Hinckley & Co., of Melbo

Sir Charles Hotham, Lieur. Governor of the colony, and his lady, participated in the festivities. The lo-comotive used was constructed in Victoria, and is the first one ever built in the Southern homisphere. It is a 30 horse power eneme, capable of running 25 miles an hour. The regular trains commenced running on the following day.

an hour. The regular trains commenced is an hour. The regular trains commenced in the following day.

A monster nugget had just been discovered at Canadian Gulley, Bellarst. It was christened the "Laiy "Hotham Nugget," "se pounds 9 ounces in the gross, and was supposed to contain more than 75 per cent. of pure gold. It was proposed to send it to the Paris Exhibition.

(Boston Atlas.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—FALL OF A BRIDGE.—We learn from Mr. J. W. Keenan, mail agent, that as the freight train from this city for Richmond, Ind., was passing over the bridge across the creek at Colinsville, eleven miles beyond Hamilton, on the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad, yesterday, the structure gave way, precipitating eleven cars into the ravine below. Fortunately, no one was injured. The cars were loaded principally with railroad from for the Newcastle Road. The accident detained the mail and passenger-train an hour so. The baggage and mails were transported to this side by wagons. A strong force was intendiately set to work to rebuild the bridge.

[Cincinnati Commercial, 24th.

GREAT FIRE AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.—A fire occurred at Council Bluffs on the morning of the 22d, destroying

GRAT FIRE AT COUNT. BLUFFS.—A new occurred at Council Bluffs on the morning of the 22d, destroying Martin's, Sootles & Jackson's, Pegram & Co., Sintaman & Donnel's stores. Sootles & Jackson saved nearly all; fully insured. Pegram & Co. 2 loss, seven thousand dollars, insured. Stutaman & Donnel's loss not known; insured for \$10,000, which will probably cover toos, except buildings. Total loss estimated at \$35,000.

CORRESPONDENCE AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. evening. The majority of the brokests encouraging the diinking customs has impeded the cause, and they will use every effort to support the prevent license system of Ireland. In the prevince of Ulster—where the religion of Christ is raithfully preached, and the peacoful baoner of Protestantism sways—there morality, virtue and Temperance hold a place in the hearts of the received. Government baying taken the Cunard steamer ing investigated my documents when came from the Hon. Neal Dow, Professor Stowe, Bishop Burgess, Ac. These were so satisfactory, and so amply demonstrated the utility of the law in this country, that a mass meeting was resolved on, and if the citizens would indorse the principles of probabilition, the Ministers, Mejestracy and Mayor promised their hearty cooperation. A large meeting was called in the largest public building in Belfast, capable of holding four thousand people. It was filled and several hundred had to leave for want of room. Such was the burning enthusiasm of the people in that meeting that they centinued till midnight listening to use different speakers, and departed exclaiming vocifferously for the Main Law, and the immediate destruction of rumsbops. Since that time the principle has made unprecedented progress, and the prohibitory measure only awaits the imprimatur of Vectoria to insure its triumphant reception in intemperate Ireland.

Your respectfully. GEORGE PEPPER.

Pittefeld, Mass., Nov. 25, 1854. From Our Own Corresp KENTUCKY .- The following is the official vote of the

Ewing, the late Member, was elected by unani-

morning. It was, however, insured for about \$2,000, which will probably cover the loss.

plication to business peculiar to life on a morning

like a boy talking and laughing with the gayest at the social board, might have been seen a venerable man, on whose head were the snows of more than fifty winters, but whose step was as light and springy, and his sprints as buoyant as the youngest of those by whom he was surrounded. His name is Robert Tappan; for 21 years he has been a compositor in the office of The Courier and Enguirer, and the click of his stick is still heard at the case, and his figure may still be seen bending over the forms of The Courier and Enguirer, until the last justification is made, and the work in the composing-room is done. So faithful, so wedded to his profession has been this veteran of the type, that his life has glided away in the happy discharge of his arduous duties, and he has hardly known but two places—his own hearthstone and the composing-room of this office. Until Saturday last, he had never been to Harlem, and had never been behind a locomotive. But he was a philosopher, and neither Harlem nor the locomotive astonished him. Calmly he looked at the one and rode behind the other, and happy with his associates, whom he respects and who respect him, he spent a pleasant day, and hinks by the end of peat year he will find time to and who respect him, he spent a pleasant day, and thinks by the end of next year he will find time to

From Australia.—Himcaley & Co., of Meibourne, have placed us under obligations for a copy of The Melbourne Argus, of Sept. 13. The Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railroad, the first in Australia, was opened on the 12th Sept., with interesting ceremonies. Excursion trains were run from Melbourne to Saudridge, for conveyance of guests to a banquet given by the directors at the latter place.

Sir Charles Hotham, Lieux, Governor of the colony, which the restrictions of the colony, which the restrictions of the colony.

to bring up a generation of more loyal teachers, and by them of more loyal subjects. The italics are all to be found in the royal decree. As the chivalrous gentlemen of the South seem to have several ideas in common with the King of Prussia,

training school than from New-England. ticity of which seemed so suspicious; is, after all, real production of his pen. Its exaggeration is too bad. As to the battle of the 11th, reported in The Times, it has never been fought, and originates in a mistake: the report referred to the

THE WAR.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

as its centents have transpired, Austria gladly accepts Pressia's promise of support in the Principalities, but still lays great stress on having this assistance viewed as a logical and accessary consequence of the treaty of April 20, rather than as the subject of a new ac-

probably would have been, had not the Russians atmen offered themselves as volunteers, but only 5,000, under Prince Napoleon, were selected. The first as-tack was to be on the Cemetery.

Preparations were being made for the assault, and scaling ladders had been ordered up. Four Russian ships in the herbor had been sunk by the allies' fire. One of these ships was the "Twelve Apostles." pus her broken out in the city, from the number of pas has broken out in the carry partial of an experimentally occurring from red-hot shot. Water is exceedingly acarce. The Russians are preparing for street to street fighting. They are posting cannon to sweep the streets, and fortifying houses.

NOTERARS 5.—We have already published all the news to band respecting the battle of the 5th of No.

the 5th upset the plan, since it became clear that if the Russian forces on the hights were not

proviously routed, it might happen that white

city acres and resed to the agreet deel of excitement of the disappearance of Miss Moore's the disappearance of the both by the enhicet of the disappearance of Miss Moore in Rochester. A ramor was storted that her body had is on found floating in the Genesco River, but it turns out to have been Bi-founded, and the whole affair

still involved in mystery. TRELAND-LIQUOR PROHIBITION.

there, it would, no doubt, be interesting to your innu-

merable Temperance readers to hear of the progress

your permission I will occupy a small portion of your

of prohibitory doctrines in the Emerald Islo.

be reached to less than thirty-six hours it would seem proper to send a message initier. Telegraphic dispatches andrewed to the family have not been